

breed occasionally in the northern localities where they are found is an interesting one, and has been discussed pro and con for many years.

Erebus odoratus (L) has been taken 150 miles at sea, off the coast of Brazil, as stated by Walker in his Catalogue of Lepidoptera Heterocera, Part XIV, Noctuidæ, page 1290, 1858, and in this case there is little doubt that the insect in question was blown off the coast by the wind and alighted on a ship at the above named distance from the shore.

Julian P. Thomas, in an article entitled "Ballooning as a Sport," published in Appleton's Magazine for November, 1906, states that "as high as 2,000 feet there are still frequently seen butterflies, mosquitos, and other insects." We are further informed that in the upper currents of air, even in strong winds, while the balloon is carried along at a rate of 50 or 75 miles an hour, or even more, everything seems as quiet to the occupants of the car as would be the case in a calm. Under such circumstances, may not moths, even as large as *Erebus odoratus*, be swept in the strong upper currents of the air from the Bahama Islands where they breed, as far north as Orono, a distance of about 1400 miles? Such a flight in a 50 mile breeze would require but 28 hours.

The Green Aphís of the Chrysanthemum—*Aphís rufomaculata* n. sp.

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The specific name of this louse was suggested by the bright red spots which seem always to be present upon the abdomens of the viviparous females.

Apterous viviparous.—♀.

General color green, head somewhat dusky on vertex, eyes light red, prominent, thorax green, abdomen green with about 2 to 4 little red dots—eyes of the embryos—showing on both the dorsal and ventral sides, and a slight yellow discoloration at bases of cornicles. The antennae are light green at the base shading to blackish at the distal ends, femora pale green, tibiae very pale green, dusky at the distal

ends only, tarsi black; style green to blackish, short and ensiform; the honey tubes are long and cylindrical, green at the base and shading into dusky at the ends, or all dusky, their peculiar form as described for alate female below; beak pale green, dusky at tip, barely reaching 3d coxae.

Measurements about as follows: body, 1.40 mm.; style, .11mm.; honey tubes, .27mm.; antenna, .80mm.; joints III, .17; IV, .13; V, .11; VI, .11; VII, .18mm, respectively.

Alate viviparous.—♀.

General color green, head dusky to black, eyes bright red and very prominent, prothorax green with dusky to black transverse band; mesothorax blackish upon central portion, lateral margins green; abdomen green; wings hyaline with distinct, rather conspicuous dark veins, the base green. The abdomen and the head are sometimes mottled with light orange; mesosternum black; the beak is a very light green, dusky at the end. Along each side of the green abdomen above there often are 4 or 5 small dusky spots which do not show in all specimens; style ensiform and .11 mm. long. Antennae about 1.06 mm. long, green at base and blackish beyond the middle of joint 3; 3d joint with about 12 sensoria, 4th with about 8, 5th with one large sensorium near the distal end and 2 or 3 along the middle portion; 6th, at the joining of the 7th., with six small and one large sensoria; joints about as follows: III, .27; IV, .17; V, .15; VI, .13; VII, .22 mm. The femora are dusky at outer end or entirely light green, tibiae dusky to black at distal ends, tarsi black, cornicles dusky greenish yellow throughout, cylindrical.

Length of body 1.30 mm.; wing, 2.13 mm.; stigma .60 mm.; narrow and parallel-sided; cauda .11 mm. dusky brown in color.

The very broad head and very prominent compound eyes are striking peculiarities in this species. The cornicles which would be classed as cylindrical are somewhat constricted immediately back of the slight flange, then comes a slight enlargement from which the cornicle very gradually diminishes in diameter to the base.

During my study of this insect as a student in entomology at the Colorado Agricultural College during the winter and spring of 1906 and 7, I did not find it upon any plants but the chrysanthemums. It seems to be strictly a greenhouse species at Fort Collins, as neither Prof, Gillette nor any of his assistants have found it upon out of door plants.